

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-18 remain pending in this application. For at least the reasons stated below, Applicant asserts that all claims are now in condition for allowance.

OBJECTION TO SPECIFICATION

Applicant thanks the Examiner for holding the objection to the specification in abeyance.

CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by *Chang et al.*, U.S. patent No. 6,157,953. Applicant respectfully opposes these rejections. Applicant asserts that not every element of every claim is taught by the reference. MPEP § 2131 provides:

“A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). “The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim.” *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). The elements must be arranged as required by the claim...

The present invention generally provides for a method for maintaining a security profile throughout nested service invocations on a distributed, component-based system, including the following elements:

- (a) providing interconnections between distributed components each having nested service invocations;
- (b) identifying a user;
- (c) associating the user with roles;
- (d) creating a user context instance upon successful identification of the user, wherein the user context instance includes information about the user including the roles;
- (e) receiving a request from the user to invoke a first service on a first component, wherein the first component invokes a second service of a second component, and wherein completion of the second service is necessary to complete the first service;
- (f) querying the user context for the information about the user;
- (g) comparing the user information with an access control list for verifying that the user has access to the first component; and
- (h) comparing the user information with an access control list for verifying that the user has access to the second service of the second component

Because not every element of every claim is taught by the reference, the Examiner's § 102 rejections are unsupported by the art and should be withdrawn.

Completion of the Second Service is Necessary to Complete the First Service Where the First Component Invokes the Second Component

In the present claimed invention, a first service is invoked on a first component, and a second service is invoked on a second component. Element (e) of independent claims 1, 7, and 13 requires completion of the second service in order to complete the first service “wherein the first component invokes a second component” (emphasis added). As Applicants previously noted in the May 21,

2002, Amendment, “there is a specific relationship between the first service...and the second services” and the components on which these services are invoked. Examiner’s attention is drawn to at least two aspects of that relationship as claimed in the present invention: (1) completion of the second service is necessary to complete the first service, and (2) the first component, on which the first service is invoked, invokes the second service on the second component. In the Office Action dated August 8, 2002, Examiner only addressed the first aspect of this relationship, but not the latter.

Chang describes a “method and apparatus of securing access to a service manager for the administration of services residing on multiple service host computers...” (abstract), and is geared towards “automating the process of registering new applications and services at a central management location, such as a Web server, thereby reducing the amount of information the system administrator must remember and making a service available to end-users sooner” (col. 5, ln. 39-44).

However, *Chang* fails to describe the relationship between a first service/component and a second service/component as claimed in the present invention. In the Office Action dated August 8, 2002, Examiner asserts:

Chang teaches that when the user selects an instance of a service (first component), the user needs to enter information such as name and password to access the system, then the system compares the user credentials or profile against the user’s authentication and access control data in the database (second component); the verification (second service) has to be performed before a connection (first service) is made (col. 7, lines 21-34; col. 13, lines 21-34).

Yet, *Chang* does not teach a single service/component (i.e. the “first service” invoked on the “first component”) that both (1) depends on a second service for completion, and (2) invokes the second service on the second component.

Rather, *Chang* teaches selecting a service (218) (first component) from a service host (204/206) (col. 13, ln. 21-23; col. 6, ln. 1; Fig. 2). Further, *Chang* teaches that the verification (second service) performed on the database (212) (second component) is invoked by the console host (208) via servlet CGI (228) and authentication layer (230) (col. 7, ln. 21-34; Fig. 2). In other words, *Chang* describes not that the first component (service, 218) invokes the second component (database, 212), but rather that a third component (console host, 208) invokes the second component (database, 212). To clarify the above-described flow, the following diagram is provided:

Claimed Invention:

- user request→invokes first service on first component
- first component→invokes second service on second component

Chang:

- user request→invokes first service (connecting to service, 218) on first component (service, 218)
- third component (console host, 208)→invokes second service (verification) on second component (DB, 212)

As illustrated above, *Chang* does not teach the first component invoking the second component, but rather some third component (i.e. the console host, 208), which was not requested by the user as claimed in the present invention, invoking the second component.

For at least the forgoing reasons, *Chang* does not set forth each and every element of the claims of the present invention. Specifically, nowhere does Chang describe (1) completion of a second service that is necessary to complete the first service, and (2) a first component, on which the first service is invoked, that invokes the second service on the second component. Further, *Chang* unequivocally does not described the “identical invention” “in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim[s]” of the present invention as required by the Federal Circuit in *Richardson*.

Chang Does Not Describe Every Element Set Forth in Claims 1-18

As noted above, a claim is only anticipated if every element as set forth in the claim is found in a single prior art reference; the identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claim. For at least the reasons stated above, Chang clearly does not show the “identical invention” and “every element” of independent claims 1, 7, and 13. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner’s §102 rejections as to claims 1, 7, and 13 be withdrawn.

Further, because dependent claims 2-6, 8-12, and 14-18 depend from independent claims 1, 7, and 13 respectively, Chang also fails to show every element of the dependent claims. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner’s §102 rejections as to claims 2-6, 8-12, and 14-18 also be withdrawn.

Additional Arguments as to Claims 5, 11, and 17

Dependent claims 5, 11, and 17 provide for the first service associating objects with the user context, wherein the object was created, updated, or deleted as a result of the invocation of the first service. (specification, p. 630, ln. 9-16; Fig. 154). *Chang* describes using objects for storage (col. 15, ln. 25-28) and receipt of data objects by a CPU (col. 16, ln. 2-6). However, *Chang* makes no other mention of objects, let alone association of objects with a user context. Nowhere does *Chang* describe that the “first service invoked associates any objects created, updated, or deleted as a result of the invocation of the first service with the user context instance” as set forth in claims 5, 11, and 17.

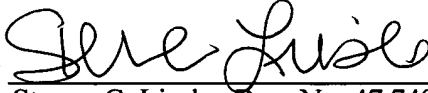
For these additional reasons, *Chang* further fails to show every element of dependent claims 5, 11, and 17.

CONCLUSION

For at least the above-indicated reasons, Applicant submits that all pending claims are now allowable and respectfully requests that a Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. If the Examiner believes that a conference would be of value in expediting the prosecution of this application, the undersigned can be reached at the telephone number listed below.

Should any additional fees be necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge or credit any such fees or overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-1901 (Reference #60021-326501).

Respectfully submitted,

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